to George R. Schwartz, filed February 7, 2000, now abandoned, and which claimed the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/150,040 , entitled "Method of Enhancement of Neurologic Recovery in Human Nervous System Damage by Use of Pharmaceutical Thrombopoietin", to George R. Schwartz, filed August 20, 1999. The specification of each of the foregoing is incorporated herein by reference.

On page 7, lines 9-11, delete the phrase "Ahlgren SC, Wallace H, Bishop J, Neophytou C, Raff MC: Effects of thyroid hormone on embryonic oligodendrocyte precursor cell development in vivo and in vitro. *Mol Cell Neurosci* 1997;9(5/6);420-32;" such that the paragraphs provides:

Regulatory agent: Includes any substance which, when administered to a mammal, results in the direct or indirect alteration of cell division rates and induction of differentiation, specifically of oligodendrocyte cells. Regulatory agents include thyroid hormone, thyrotropin and the like. The effort of these regulatory agents are described generally in Rodriguez-Pena A: Oligodendrocyte development and thyroid hormone. *J. Neurobiol* 1999, Sep. 15;40(4):497-512; Ahlgren SC, Wallace H, Bishop J, Neophytou C, Raff MC: Effects of thyroid hormone on embryonic oligodendrocyte precursor cell development in vivo and in vitro. *Mol Cell Neurosci* 1997;9(5/6);420-32; Gao FB, Apperly J, Raff M: Cell-intrinsic timers and thyroid hormone regulate the probability of cell-cycle withdrawal and differentiation of oligodendrocyte precursor cells. *Dev Biol* 1998 May 1;197(1):54-66; and Durand B, Raff M: A cell-intrinsic timer that operates during oligodendrocyte development. Bioessays 2000 Jan; 22(1):64-71. The thyroid hormone, thyrotropin or the like may be isolated from a mammal, made by synthetic means, made by recombinant means, or made by any means known in the art. The regulatory agent may further be present in a formulation including one or more carriers or excipients.

On page 8, line 18, delete the word "immunogloulins" and insert in lieu thereof -immunoglobulins- such that the paragraph provides:

Briefly, dosage formulations of the materials of the present invention are prepared for storage or administration by mixing the compound having the desired degree of purity with physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients and/or stabilizers. Such materials may include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, acetate and other organic acid salts; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; low molecular weight

peptides such as polyarginine, proteins such as serum albumen, gelatin or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidinone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid or arginine; monosaccharides, disaccharides and other carbohydrates including cellulose or its derivatives, glucose, mannose or dextrins; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohol such as mannitol or sorbitol; counter-ions such as sodium and/or non-ionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or polyethylineglycol. The TPO may be administered as the free acid or base form or as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

On page 12, in the table following line 10, delete the words "Table 2" and insert in lieu thereof -Table 3-, such that the table provides:

Table 3

Days Following Birth	Administration
80	0.5 cc i.p. of a solution containing 1 µg/cc of thrombopoietin
84	0.5 cc i.p. of a solution containing 1 µg/cc of thrombopoietin
86	0.6 cc i.p. of a solution containing 1 µg/cc of thrombopoietin
88	0.5 cc i.p. of a solution containing 1 µg/cc of thrombopoietin
92	Synthroid®, 0.1 mg in 4 ounces of drinking water, ad libitum through remaining life

In the claims:

Please amend claims 1 and 19 to read as follows:

a1 1. (First Amended) A method of treatment of neurologic damage in a mammal, comprising the steps of:

determining the extent of neurologic damage in a mammal;

administering therapeutically effective amounts of thrombopoietin to the mammal; and

monitoring the extent of neurologic damage in the mammal following the administration of thrombopoietin.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of administering the thrombopoietin comprises orally ingesting the thrombopoietin.